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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/657,450	09/08/2003	Charles Schreiber	83336.1604	1459
66880 7590 03/12/2009 STEPTOE & JOHNSON, LLP 2121 AVENUE OF THE STARS SUITE 2800 LOS ANGELES, CA 90067				
EXAMINER HSU, RYAN				
ART UNIT 3714		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 03/12/2009		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/657,450

Applicant(s)

SCHREIBER, CHARLES

Examiner

RYAN HSU

Art Unit

3714

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 September 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 13-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 13-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

DETAILED ACTION

In response to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 filed on 9/29/08. Claims 1, 13, and 18 have been amended and claims 4-5 has been cancelled without justice. Claims 1 and 13-19 are pending in the current application.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. The subject matter of the instant claims must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered. Currently it is not apparent from the set of drawings which show the power supply connected to a power supply that includes switched and un-switched connections and peripheral devices as well as a processor connected to the power supply. Furthermore, none of the drawings show a first lockable external access panel or a second lockable access panel.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet"

pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 13-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burnside et al. (US 2003/0064815 A1) and Bonola (US 5,742,514) and Osaki et al. (US 5,835,780) and further in view of Stockdale et al. (US 6,804,763 B1).

Regarding claims 1 and 13, Burnside teaches a gaming machine, configurable to enable at least one game to be played whose outcome is at least partially based on a random outcome (*see abstract*). The game machine is comprises a game cabinet configured to house gaming machine components configured to allow play of at least one game and having at least one lockable external access panel configured to allow access to at least a portion of the inside of the cabinet when open (*see [0006-0009]*). However, Burnside is silent with respect to a teaching of a power supply with switched and unswitched connections where the first power supply is turned off and the second game component remains electrically connected to the first power supply. Furthermore, Burnside is silent with respect to a second lockable access panel.

In an analogous power supply patent, Bonola teaches a machine comprising: at least a first power supply operably connectable to an external power source wherein the power supply includes switched and unswitched connections, wherein a first game component is coupled to the switched connection (*see col. 4: ln 10-37*) and a second game component is coupled to the unswitched connection (*see col. 4: ln 15-21*) and wherein the first game component is electrically isolated from the first power supply when the first power supply is turned off and the second game component remains electrically connected to the first power supply (*see element 'switched' [18] and 'unswitched' [20] of Fig. 2 and the related description thereof*). One would be motivated to incorporate the power supply of Bonola in order to maintain the electrical power requirements of a computing system where the support components are required to have power lines that must have power delivered to them in order to allow for proper function and other components that may be individually turned on for desired purposes operating the game machine (ie: such as turning on and off the device). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the features of Bonola with that of Burnside at the time the invention was made to have a power supply properly deliver the power conditions required for a computing system.

In a related gaming patent, Stockdale et al. teaches a secondary power source in a gaming machine that serves as a backup power source for the components of a gaming machine (*see col. 4: ln 5-60*). Additionally, Stockdale teaches the second power supply to be located in the gaming machine such that the external access panel must be opened to gain access to an internal access panel and that must be opened to gain access of the second power supply (*see 'backup battery' [505], Fig. 5 and the related description thereof*). Furthermore, Stockdale teaches a high-

voltage power supply that includes a power switch, distribution box, and a pass-through connection, wherein the high-voltage power supply is located within the gaming cabinet (*see Fig. 5 and the related description thereof, col. 23: ln 1-47*). One would be motivated to incorporate the secondary power supply teachings of Stockdale into that of Burnside and Bonola in order to have a power source that would keep generating power to important electrical system such as the volatile RAM and etc that contain important information that must not be lost at a time of a power outage. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of a secondary power source by Stockdale with that of Burnside and Bonola's swappable power supply with switched and unswitched connections at the time the invention was made.

In a related gaming patent, Osaki et al. teaches an apparatus and method for a computer system that provides dedicated power source to the processor unit in a gaming machine. Additionally, Osaki teaches a power supply control unit which is capable of performing shut down procedures to ensure the stability of the different peripheral components of the computer system. One would be motivated to incorporate such a feature of Osaki in order to ensure the proper operation of the gaming machine by keeping essential components stable and active while shut down procedures are being performed. Therefore it would have been obvious to incorporate the teachings of Stockdale, Burnside, and Bonola at the time the invention was made to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of a computer system. Several other examples of dedicated power that teach the state of the art with respect to processors also take the form of uninterrupted power supplies or cpu core power supplies that are connected at all times to the processor (*see Miller, 5,465,011 or Ilkbahar et al (US 6,154,845)*). However, Osaki, Burnside,

Bonola or Stockdale are silent with respect to teaching a lockable security cabinet for a casino game machine.

In a related gaming patent, Luciano et al. teaches a lockable security cabinet for casino game machine. It teaches a first and several different lockable access panels that provide limited access to different sections of the gaming machine (*see Fig. 3-4 and the related description thereof*). Providing limited access to different sections of the gaming machine produces the expected result of providing heightened security. Locking mechanisms and access management is well known in computing devices. One would be motivated to incorporate such a feature when security is important for essential component devices in a gaming machine. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Burnside, Bonola, and Stockdale to incorporate first and second lockable access panels located within the gaming unit to allow access to different component connections at the time the invention was made.

Regarding claims 15-16, Burnside teaches a power supply that comprises a low voltage power supply operably connected to a main processor board using a connection point and a switch having an off position configured to electrically disconnect all of the connection points on the second power supply (*see Figs. 2-3, 5 and the respective related descriptions thereof*). Although the Burnside does not specifically teach of a power supply comprising a separate off position configured for the second power supply, it does specifically teach of different power voltage levels to have separate circuitry for the different components of the machine. As the circuitry is already set and each one has its own fuse it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a switch device to turn

on and off each of the specific voltage levels at the time the invention was made. As the duplication of the switch device would create the predictable result of the ability to control each individual power output produced by the power supply.

Regarding claims 17 and 19, Burnside teaches a power supply that comprises a high voltage power supply connected to a high-voltage power distribution means; and a low voltage power supply connected to a low-voltage power distributions means (*see [0002, 0006-0009, 00017-0021]*).

Regarding claims 14 and 18, Burnside teaches a gaming machine that contains a power supply that can be operably connected to an external power source and switchable to an off position when the external access door is open and configured such that at least one game component is electrically isolated from the first power supply and at least one component remains electrically connected to the first power supply. Additionally, Burnside teaches a gaming machine wherein one or more high-voltage gaming components connected to the high-voltage power supply and one or more low-voltage gaming components connected to the lower-voltage power supply. However, Burnside is silent with respect to a gaming machine that comprises a second power supply, having at least one connection point to which game components may be electrically connected.

In an analogous power supply patent, Bonola teaches a machine comprising: at least a first power supply operably connectable to an external power source wherein the power supply includes switched and unswitched connections, wherein a first game component is coupled to the switched connection (*see col. 4: ln 10-37*) and a second game component is coupled to the unswitched connection (*see col. 4: ln 15-21*) and wherein the first game component is

electrically isolated from the first power supply when the first power supply is turned off and the second game component remains electrically connected to the first power supply (*see element 'switched' [18] and 'unswitched' [20] of Fig. 2 and the related description thereof*). One would be motivated to incorporate the power supply of Bonola in order to maintain the electrical power requirements of a computing system where the support components are required to have power lines that must have power delivered to them in order to allow for proper function and other components that may be individually turned on for desired purposes operating the game machine (ie: such as turning on and off the device). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the features of Bonola with that of Burnside at the time the invention was made to have a power supply properly deliver the power conditions required for a computing system.

In a related gaming patent, Stockdale et al. teaches a secondary power source in a gaming machine that serves as a backup power source for the components of a gaming machine (*see col. 4: ln 5-60*). Additionally, Stockdale teaches the second power supply to be located in the gaming machine such that the external access panel must be opened to gain access to an internal access panel and that must be opened to gain access of the second power supply (*see 'backup battery' [505], Fig. 5 and the related description thereof*). Furthermore, Stockdale teaches a high-voltage power supply that includes a power switch, distribution box, and a pass-through connection, wherein the high-voltage power supply is located within the gaming cabinet (*see Fig. 5 and the related description thereof, col. 23: ln 1-47*). One would be motivated to incorporate the secondary power supply teachings of Stockdale into that of Burnside and Bonola in order to have a power source that would keep generating power to important electrical system

such as the volatile RAM and etc that contain important information that must not be lost at a time of a power outage. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of a secondary power source by Stockdale with that of Burnside and Bonola's swappable power supply with switched and unswitched connections at the time the invention was made.

In a related gaming patent, Osaki et al. teaches an apparatus and method for a computer system that provides dedicated power source to the processor unit in a gaming machine. Additionally, Osaki teaches a power supply control unit which is capable of performing shut down procedures to ensure the stability of the different peripheral components of the computer system. One would be motivated to incorporate such a feature of Osaki in order to ensure the proper operation of the gaming machine by keeping essential components stable and active while shut down procedures are being performed. Therefore it would have been obvious to incorporate the teachings of Stockdale, Burnside, and Bonola at the time the invention was made to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of a computer system. Several other examples of dedicated power that teach the state of the art with respect to processors also take the form of uninterrupted power supplies or cpu core power supplies that are connected at all times to the processor (*see Miller, 5,465,011 or Ilkbahar et al (US 6,154,845)*). However, Osaki, Burnside, Bonola or Stockdale are silent with respect to teaching a lockable security cabinet for a casino game machine.

In a related gaming patent, Luciano et al. teaches a lockable security cabinet for casino game machine. It teaches a first and several different lockable access panels that provide limited access to different sections of the gaming machine (*see Fig. 3-4 and the related description*

thereof). Providing limited access to different sections of the gaming machine produces the expected result of providing heightened security. Locking mechanisms and access management is well known in computing devices. One would be motivated to incorporate such a feature when security is important for essential component devices in a gaming machine. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Burnside, Bonola, and Stockdale to incorporate first and second lockable access panels located within the gaming unit to allow access to different component connections at the time the invention was made.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/19/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's representative argues that Burnside and Bonola do not disclose a first lockable external access door and second access door. The Examiner has provided Luciano which teaches lockable external access doors to the different components of a gaming machine. Regardless such, a feature would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made as such feature would provide the expected result of restricting access to certain components and increasing security in a gaming machine. Furthermore, applicant argues that Bonola does not make up for the deficiencies whereas the applicant itself states that the instant invention is for keeping the processor running and in communication with the backend system. While these arguments are currently not commensurate with the scope of the claims as such features are not limitations in the instant claims. Additionally, Bonola teaches the current limitations of the claims which are an unswitched power source to be applied to essential components (*ie: a processor*) to allow the operation of the processor and networking components

to communicate with another computer. A backend system would qualify under the scope and teachings of Bonola and therefore would qualify as prior and relevant art contrary to what is argued by the applicant's representative.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be direct to Ryan Hsu whose telephone number is (571)-272-7148. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Hotaling can be reached at (571)-272-4437.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 1-866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RH

March 1, 2009

/John M Hotaling II/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3714